

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2737.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 4 SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
 - 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$20 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$25,000 in any one year.
 - 3.—DEPOSITORS, in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum interest.
 - 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
 - 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
 - 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
 - 7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.
- FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
F. DE BOVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.
LONDON:
Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.
BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for COLLECTION and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 3 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$3,168,062.50
RESERVE FUND \$482,127.00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$1,168,062.50

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSE, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. A. MC CONACHIE, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. D. R. SASSOON, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK.

ACTING CHIEF MANAGER, HONGKONG—F. DE BOVIS, Esq.
MANAGER, SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial ports in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS, Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND \$1,350,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.
LEE SING, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSE, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.
Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 1, Queen's Road Central.
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1891.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. PETER KARBURG retired from our Firm on 31st December, 1890.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr. CARL WILHELM ROST in our Firm ceased on the 20th September, 1890.
MR. CARL AUGUST ERNST MAX FRIEDRICH has been authorized to sign our Firm by procuration from this date.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr. ERNEST DEACON in our Firm ceased on the 31st December.
DEACON & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1891.

NOTICE.

MR. ERNST RICHARD FUHRMANN has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
FRITZ BROCKMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. NISSIM DAVID EZEKIEL in our Firm ceased on the 25th December, 1890.
EZEKIEL & JOSEPH.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1890.

WITH reference to the above the Under-lying style of JOSEPH & LEVY and liquidate all outstanding accounts of the above Firm.
F. H. JOSEPH, S. E. LEVY.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1890.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day handed over charge of the Head Office of this Bank to Mr. F. DE BOVIS.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

NOTICE.

WE have to-day established a BRANCH of our Firm at Hongkong, "Connaught House," Nos. 4 and 5.
Mr. HERMANN MEYERINK has been authorized to sign the name of our Firm at Hongkong by procuration.
WM. MEYERINK & Co.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1891.

Insurances.

THE FUNDS OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent in the last 15 years.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 1st July, 1890.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

OF THE UNITED STATES.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LUN YUEN, Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1891.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$33,333.33
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES in all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1890.

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FLEMING'S HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1891.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW SADDLERY.
BUCKSKIN RACING SADDLES, HACK SADDLES, LADIES' SADDLES, SADDLE CLOTHS, WEIGHT CLOTHS, PONY CLOTHING, JOCKEY WHIPS, DRIVING WHIPS, SIRCIINGLES, GIRTHS, BRIDLES, STIRRUP LEATHERS and WEBS, SADDLERS' GOODS and STABLE REQUISITES of all kinds, RIDING BOOTS, JOCKEY BOOTS, BOOT TOPS, SADDLE PASTE, VARNISH, BOOT TOP LIQUID

Hongkong, 29th December, 1890.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, Commission Agents.

ALWAYS in stock our usual well-known Brand's of WINES and SPIRITS, &c. "SPECIALLY BLENDED LIQUEUR WHISKY," "P.E.P.S.A.L.I.A." The new digestive Condiment used as ordinary Salt with meals. THEATRICAL REQUISITES:—Spirit Gum, Grease Paints, Rouge, &c., &c. Triplicate Mirrors, Ladies' Garters, Companions, Ladies' & Gentlemen's Chest Expanding Braces. Sole Agents for "HEATH'S EMPLASTRUM" an efficacious and unfailing remedy for sores suffering from "Sandwich," "Canker," "Seedy Toe," "Thrush," &c.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1890.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NEW HATS.

CHRISTY'S & HEATH'S Black, Brown and Grey FELT HATS. DOUBLE and SINGLE TERA and other SOFT FELTS. Best English-made STRAW HATS. LADIES' FELT HELMETS and CALCUTTA PITH HATS. TWEED CAPS.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1890.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

NEW SONGS.

In this tender Evening Hour—Charles Deacon. At the Dance—Gerald M. Lane. Yours Always—A. Gwynn Crowe. Trip Away—Felix Burns. Little Huntsmen—Otto Roeder. Mon Ami—Gerald M. Lane. Love's Old Sweet Song—J. L. Molloy. Love's Dreamland—Otto Roeder. Autumn Flowers—T. P. Royce. Maria—William Vandervell. Paris in London—Ivan Range. Twenty Miles to London Town—G. M. Lane. The Old Old Tale—A. H. Behrend. The Light of Home—Frank L. Moir. Ah well-a-day—Mrs. Arthur Goodeve. Say but the word—Felix Corbett. The house where I was born—J. L. Molloy. Love's Absence—Lindsay Lonnax. Bridget O'Grady—Mrs. Frank Macdonald. The Jolly Boy's Club—E. J. Lonnax. Come back my love to me—J. T. Gardner. Union Jack—J. M. Capel. Through Life—Howard Talbot. Sweet Genevieve—Henry Tucker. The Home—Lights Air—Carl Willoughby. 'Twas surely fate—Hope Temple. The Fairy of the Ring—Chanticleer. The Lily Bride—Louis Diehl. In Sylvian Glade—Walter W. Hedgcock. The Vivandiere—Josiah Booth.

NEW WALTZES.
A Dream of Venice—Irene Audain. Ferryman John—Otto Roeder. Yours Always—A. Gwynn Crowe. Trip Away—Felix Burns. Little Huntsmen—Otto Roeder. Mon Ami—Gerald M. Lane. Love's Old Sweet Song—J. L. Molloy. Love's Dreamland—Otto Roeder. Autumn Flowers—T. P. Royce. Maria—William Vandervell. Paris in London—Ivan Range. Twenty Miles to London Town—G. M. Lane. The Old Old Tale—A. H. Behrend. The Light of Home—Frank L. Moir. Ah well-a-day—Mrs. Arthur Goodeve. Say but the word—Felix Corbett. The house where I was born—J. L. Molloy. Love's Absence—Lindsay Lonnax. Bridget O'Grady—Mrs. Frank Macdonald. The Jolly Boy's Club—E. J. Lonnax. Come back my love to me—J. T. Gardner. Union Jack—J. M. Capel. Through Life—Howard Talbot. Sweet Genevieve—Henry Tucker. The Home—Lights Air—Carl Willoughby. 'Twas surely fate—Hope Temple. The Fairy of the Ring—Chanticleer. The Lily Bride—Louis Diehl. In Sylvian Glade—Walter W. Hedgcock. The Vivandiere—Josiah Booth.

W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "PALINURUS." SPECIALITIES IN

BALL COSTUME MATERIALS. GILT & SILVER TRIMMINGS for FANCY COSTUMES.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1891.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, ALE AND STOUT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong—18, Queen's Road.

BASS & Co. (E. & J. Burke). GUINNESS (E. & J. Burke). PILSENER ("Tankard" chop). GUINNESS (Woodfield). JAPAN ("Yebishu"). REID'S LONDON STOUT. MILWAUKEE (J. Schlitz & Co.).

PIANOS ON HIRE, A. HAHN. GRAND CHRISTMAS SHOW OF TOYS and other useful PRESENTS. XMAS-TREE DECORATIONS. SWEETS and BONBONNIERES, &c., &c.

Quality Superb. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Prices very moderate. No. 2, FEDDER'S STREET. Hongkong, 16th December, 1890.

W. B. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

WORKS of late Dr. John Henry Newman new and cheaper editions. Locks Mining and Ore Dressing Machinery. Jones' Asbestos Insulating Machinery. Studies in the Poetry of Robert Browning. Woodrows Gardening in India. Burnside's Guide at Home. Stenals Modern Chess. Fret Cutting and Wood Carving. Acting Charades.

Photographic Holiday Work. The Colonists Medical Handbook. Magazine of Art Vol. for 1891. Wall Map of China. 5 Strong Champion Banjos and Vox Humana Accordion. Brown Leather Shoes. Dancing Pumps. Ladies Walking and Dancing Shoes.

W. B. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1890.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

TEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE. (Passing through the INLAND SEA.) THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA," Captain W. D. Mudie, will leave for the above places, TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at NOON, and not as previously advertised.
E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1891.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR RANGKOK (DIRECT). THE Company's Steamship

"CHOW FA," Captain F. W. Phillips, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 6 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1891.

FOR LONDON. THE Steamship

"DORSET," Captain Daniels, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1891.

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"GUY MANNERING," Captain Ford, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 15th January, 1891.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1890.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY. (Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THIBET," Captain W. L. Brown, will leave for the above places, on THURSDAY, the 15th January, at NOON.
E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and BOMBAY, having connection with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, VENICE and FLORENCE.

THE Company's Steamship

"MELPOMENE," Captain A. Missis, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at NOON, taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 p.m. prior to date of sailing.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1891.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON. THE Company's Steamship

"PAKLING," R. H. Macgough, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th January.
For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1891.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK. THE 3/4 L. I. American Ship

"SEA WITCH," Tibbetta, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1890.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN, EMBROIDERIES AND CURIOS.

THE Underigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th January, 1891, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street.

A FINE COLLECTION OF CHINESE PORCELAIN AND CURIOS, Comprising:—

OLD BLUE & FIVE-COLOURED VASES, JARS, PLATES, BASINS, CUPS, &c., of Kangxi, Kienlung, and more Modern Deities, IMPERIAL PORCELAIN, BLACK, SANG DE REQUE, and BLUE PORCELAIN, JADES, PEKIN CLOIS, LAQUER, and other CURIOS.

A quantity of OLD PEKIN EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to Sale, and the above will be on view on Friday next.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery.
G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1891.

Halls.

ACCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKEING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 10th January, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco, \$225.00
To San Francisco and return, 393.75
To Liverpool, 325.00
To London, 325.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

10th December, 1890.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

V.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 18th day of January 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN" Captain Reinhold, with VAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m. 1st January, (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1890.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Central America, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and Connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco, \$225.00
To San Francisco and return, 393.75
To Liverpool, 325.00
To London, 325.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1891.

passengers) come aboard at any time and as they please. Supposing the search were conducted by the Government he'd be inclined to think that what would be done would be to restrict the hours of boarding vessels; and in the case of steamers lying alongside a wharf, allow no passengers to board a vessel from ramps, but make them land first and pass their baggage through an examination shed. He would suggest that an examination shed be established at each wharf. One way might be that the sheds be erected by the company to whom the wharf belonged, while the shed would be officered by employees of the Government whose sole duty it would be to look after outgoing passengers and their baggage. He thought it should be by the Government because if the examination were conducted by employees of any one company a good deal of odium would attach to such company, and unless all firms did it, it would work very injuriously on those who adopted such preventive measures.

TRIAL OF A "NAMO" PIRATE.

Wong Alai, 39 years of age, a native of Samal and a laborer by profession was brought before Mr. Wise at the Police Court this morning to answer to the charge "that he, with certain others, in custody, did piratically, feloniously, wilfully and maliciously kill and slay Captain Pocock and others; and did feloniously steal money and jewellery and clothing, valued at \$55,000, the property of the passengers and crew of the British steamship *Namo* on the 10th instant, on board the said steamer on the high seas."

Ip Cheung, a detective, deposed to the arrest of the prisoner in Praya West on the 27th ultimo.

Alexander Jones, third engineer of the *Namo*, said he was on duty in the engine room on the 10th of December, and when the vessel was near Mendoza Island he heard shots fired on the upper deck. He remained in the engine room where the third officer soon came and said he was shot at while on the bridge, adding that the whole ship was in the hands of a gang of pirates. The said officer asked him to connect the steam hose so as to turn it on to the desperadoes, but it being too short they could make no use of it. Later on the second engineer (Ramsay) arrived, and said he had been shot by the pirates. Ramsay had a revolver in his hand and said he had shot at and wounded one or two of the pirates. The pirates then commenced to fire down in the engine room so they "planted" behind the boilers for safety. The third mate stepped out from the place of safety and whilst pelting coal at their antagonists was shot in the right arm. After a while they all went on deck, were searched and shut up in the captain's cabin together with the foreign passengers and other officers of the ship. He stopped in the captain's cabin till 9 p.m. when a quarter-master told him that the pirates had gone. He went down into the engine room, on duty, and at 9.30 p.m. the ship was underweigh again. He could swear positively to the prisoner. It was he who came to, and kept guard over, the captain's cabin after the pirate chief left it. The prisoner came on guard at 2.30 p.m. and remained there until 4 p.m. He was armed with a revolver and sword. Whilst watching him through a small hole, and saw him "cut" and maltreat many of the Chinese passengers as they were being driven down into the saloon. On the 27th ultimo he saw the prisoner in gaol and picked him out from a dozen men, with promptitude. He recognized him by his height, general appearance, deep-set eyes and a tooth out on the left side of the row of front teeth. The prisoner wore neither shoes nor cap. He looked like a dirty coolie, and had a red blanket wound round his waist.

Mr. W. F. Mackintosh, chief engineer of the *Namo*, repeated the evidence he had given in the inquiry and added that he believed the prisoner was the man on guard outside the captain's cabin. He would not, however, swear positively to him. He picked the man out from a number of men in the gaol, on the 27th ultimo. Mr. Eldridge, chief officer, was also examined and said, *inter alia*, that he could not recognize the prisoner.

The case was remanded until Wednesday next.

THE INDIAN AND CHINA TEA AND OPIUM TRADES.

AN IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

A correspondent of the *Free Press* Echo in forwarding a translation of a proclamation issued by the Commissioners and Taxalists composing the Board of Revenue, on the 3rd inst., says: "It appears to me that the Chinese Government in seeing the increased growth of Indian and Ceylon teas and the decreased revenue of China tea have made a retaliation by allowing the growth of native opium in all the eighteen provinces; which was many times prohibited under Imperial decrees, and in allowing such to be grown they hope to counteract the importation of the Indian drug, and with the collection of the tax on their own poppy, they hope to meet the deficiency in the tea revenue, and I think, with this object in view they have issued the proclamation."

"I may as well say that proclamations of this sort are not posted in the main streets which foreigners frequent but many may be seen posted up on the walls of the back street south of the fish market."

PROCLAMATION.

The Commissioners and Taxalists composing the Board controlling the Lika taxes of the Province of Fukien, in the province of the Province of Fukien, on the 3rd inst., says: "It appears to me that the Chinese Government in seeing the increased growth of Indian and Ceylon teas and the decreased revenue of China tea have made a retaliation by allowing the growth of native opium in all the eighteen provinces; which was many times prohibited under Imperial decrees, and in allowing such to be grown they hope to counteract the importation of the Indian drug, and with the collection of the tax on their own poppy, they hope to meet the deficiency in the tea revenue, and I think, with this object in view they have issued the proclamation."

"I may as well say that proclamations of this sort are not posted in the main streets which foreigners frequent but many may be seen posted up on the walls of the back street south of the fish market."

is stated in the certificate: Any native opium coming from some other provinces to this shall, according to the established precedent, pay 42 taels per picul, premium included, and that the Opium shopkeepers belonging to the place shall each of them be directed to admit how much they severally can consume (lit. sell) in a month of such native opium. The passed Certificate of consumption shall be monthly returned for cancellation. If the certificates returned were short of the number and quantity given, the opium shopkeeper shall be treated as a smuggler and he shall be directed to pay the difference.

As the memorial concerning this matter has been on record, we have directed the lands at the different places now under cultivation of Native Opium shall pay the tax on the opium produced by each and every mow of land, and that same must be examined along the route on which it passes. The opium shopkeepers must each be furnished with a certificate of consumption, which shall not be allowed to remain uncollected after it has been passed.

Besides giving instructions to the local authorities of the different places, and the *Waiyans* of the many barriers to uniformly use the best means within their power for collection of such revenue, it is proper for this Board to issue this notification. Therefore, be it enjoined upon you, the dealers and merchants and the opium shopkeepers, to uniformly obey the instructions so contained in said notification, and when you buy Native Opium you must proceed to the barrier at which you have to pass, and there pay the tax.

Further, you are not allowed, under any pretext, to attempt smuggling. As to the opium shopkeepers this Board has to say that, as you have the certificate of consumption, you shall have to consume the quantity allotted to you, and that you are enjoined to return the passed certificate when called for. Further, you are not allowed, as one's wish, to consume smuggled opium or offer any opposition to the allotment made, should it be detected you shall be arrested and punished without any leniency, and you are hereby admonished to obey this proclamation, which you are also asked not to act against.

Dated the 28th day of the 9th month of the 16th year of the reign of Kwang-su, corresponding to the 10th November, 1890.

IN QUEST OF THE "HOLY GRAIL."

(Continued.)

For the next three weeks we cruised among the islands, from group to group, some of which were inhabited, and others not. The natives were generally mild and inoffensive, and brought off fruit and shells and occasionally calabashes of coconuts for trading. We treated them well and always parted from them on the best of terms. But we could obtain no news about the sloop. No such vessel had ever been seen among the islands, and I began to fear that before long there would be trouble with the natives, as we began to have frequent fits of passion, on some occasions, and the next evening like a troop of elephants, I had still confidence in Alonso, in fact I had to acknowledge to myself that I had misjudged him when he came on board, and I found that he was the most trustworthy of the lot. On the 13th of July we anchored off the island of Pigei. It was not very large, but one of the most beautiful of those lovely isles. It was inhabited, as we perceived by several huts nestled in a grove of trees, and the music of a small bay opposite our anchorage. We had the English ensign hoisted as usual, and in a short time a large canoe was seen paddling off from shore towards the schooner. Six brawny natives were in her, and when they came alongside one of them took a folded paper from his belt and presented it without coming on board. It was passed out to me, but I found it to be only a leaf torn out of a book—a Spanish prayer-book as I correctly surmised. No writing whatever was on it. I turned it over and over, and minutely examined it, but could make nothing of it. I asked Don Ignazio and Alonso to come on deck, and they arrived, but they were both as dumb as the first appearance—and gave them the paper, but they could make nothing of it. By signs, the natives pointed invitingly to the beach. A basket full of hard bread and some sugar was passed to them, of which they partook with great relish. The Don had got the idea, which nobody tried to combat, that our men were here, and that now they were waiting to take the ship and pull myself ashore, and find out who had sent the paper, as it was certainly sent for some purpose by somebody. The natives did not appear to be hostile, but as the robbers might be there, I reloaded my revolver and stucka dagger in my sash. When I was a short distance from the beach I paused for a moment and looked about me, but seeing only about a dozen natives, I gave a start and shot the boat well up the sand. I immediately confronted the crowd, but I met nothing but smiling faces and the heads of the people beckoned me to follow them. I did so, and arrived at the hut they were bringing me to, where I heard a chery voice with a broad Scotch accent say, "Good morning, morn, come in an sit down!" The natives left me at the door, and taking away part of the front which consisted of mats, let the light in upon the contents of the room, an ordinary native hut with a platform erected a foot above the floor in the middle of the room, and a large earthenware bowl, a man, black as ebony and of immense bulk, gazed upon him with amazement. Nobody else was in the room, so it was surely he who had spoken. "Sit down, sit down," said he, making a place for me beside him on the platform. "I am short of chairs, so you will have to sit on the bed, boss! yeh, yeh, yeh!" letting off a boisterous shout of laughter. After I had told him that I was master of a schooner trading round the islands, he related to me volubly how he was and what he was doing there. He belonged to Greenock, in Scotland, and had run away many years ago from an American whaler whilst at one of the islands, had been there ever since living a free and easy life and intended to stop there. I asked him if any vessels ever came there. Very seldom, he said; a sloop had been there a few days ago, but left again for some islands a little farther to the south-east; they were only Spaniards, three in number, he said, and were not very communicative. "Do you want anything from the schooner?" I am going right on board to get under weigh!" "Some tobacco," he replied. "All right," said I, "send a canoe off at once, good bye, I may perhaps see you again!" and off I started to the beach while he leisurely ogled wadded after me. When I got down to the boat I recollected the torn leaf. "You sent that leaf out of a book, what was the meaning of that?" I asked him. "That was my letter," said he. "I was to see somebody as I never got to do so myself." "All right, all right," said I, interrupting him again as I pushed off the boat and jumped into it. I was soon on board and told the Don what I had heard, which created such excitement in him that he began to embrace me and I could with difficulty keep clear of him. The canoe was waiting and I hastily loaded it down with tobacco, food, clothing, and several bags of aguardiente. Alonso was confident that the robbers had returned to Tamatan, whether we concluded to follow them even if we

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TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS.

FANCY COSTUMES

*** DESIGNS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION. ***

*** EARLY ORDERS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED. ***

Hongkong, 8th January, 1891.

could not get ahead of them. The second night out from Pigei we had to anchor under a low island, as the night was dark and dangerous reefs were all around us. No lights were allowed to be shown on board and absolute silence was enjoined. The Don had sailors to stand single watch during the night on the watch during the day. I awoke at 11 o'clock with an undefinable feeling of uneasiness, and getting up quietly, looked about. Everything was still, but forward on the schooner's deck somebody was waving a bright light from side to side. I dropped down into the cabin thunderside; my first thought was of Alonso, but he was fast asleep in his berth. Gently shaking the Don I awoke him, and whispering to him to be quiet, pulled him up to the companion. When he saw the light he clearly comprehended the treacherous signals. His rage was fearful. Grasping the ever handy dagger with his right hand, he pushed me on one side, and glided forward like a snake. A fearful cry rang on the still air, bringing every one on deck. Then followed a splash, and Don Ignazio came slowly at wiping his dagger. "You are avenged, amigo," said he to me, "when I strike, I strike home, so perish all traitors I go below, you men, and beware!" I told the three sailors who had tumbled up on deck. I felt appalled! Such swift punishment, although well deserved, inspired me with dread, and I shuddered when the Don approached me. Joaquin had met his doom, and I had nothing more to fear from him, but I would have preferred to have seen him alive. "Sharp work, that!" said Baker, as we sat talking on deck for the remainder of the night. "We have to keep on the Don's soft side or we may perhaps have to share that fellow's fate." "No danger," said I with the confidence I did not really feel; anyhow, we will stick together and do what is right. "What! ever is it, right?" quoth Baker, with a grimace. Next day we fortunately got a fresh breeze, and at a o'clock p.m. let go in our former anchorage. No sloop was there. We had scarcely got the sails furled, however, before we saw her creeping round the opposite point of the island with all sail set. When they saw us they sheered off at first, but finally stood towards us and anchored about a hundred yards from us. We had the English flag flying and they had apparently no suspicion of our errand. Now when the fatal moment had at last arrived, I watched the faces of my companions with some concern. The Don was unusually calm, but his eyes glittered most unnaturally. Alonso was nervous, the muscles in his face twitching continuously, but he looked stern and determined. Baker smiled while he caressed his revolver; and the sailors looked as if they were fully prepared for the struggle; the cook was among them, I felt sure. I addressed the Don to wait for the visit they would certainly wait, and then we would have them perhaps without bloodshed; and he gave me the entire management of the affair. Don Ignazio, Alonso, and the three sailors were to remain in the cabin, which we kept in semi-darkness by the skylight being covered. They were armed, and ready to receive the visitors who would, if possible, be got down on my one, the first one to be taken without a struggle or bloodshed. Baker stood in the companion, the cook came along with a long cigar. When the boat came alongside I sung out to the cook, in English, to make fast the painter. They came over the side one by one, each one shaking me by the hand, and looking curiously at him. One of them, evidently the leader, was a tall, fine-looking man, speaking tolerably good English, but the other two were of the usual type of ruffian—low-browed and swarthy. We had a talk about the islands for a few minutes, when I then said that the captain was down in the cabin, rather than would they not go down to see him? They all went down together, one of the shorter men being ahead. When I drew the taller man's attention to something, and enabled Baker to invite the foremost man down in the cabin. He went all right. No sound was heard from below as the tall man passed Baker with a greeting on his way down. When his head and shoulders were visible, he looked at Baker and seized the revolver, and with his hand on Baker's leg behind his back, he tipped him nearly over on his back, and held my revolver in his breast while the cook hastened to bind him hand and foot, and then gag him. I took him so completely by surprise that he had no chance to draw any weapon, or make any noise. A terrible commotion was now heard from below, and as I bridled the tall man's head for a moment, I saw Baker strike him a blow on the head with his revolver, driving him back. I rushed up to assist him, but my help was not needed. When I looked down, I saw the tall man and the three sailors bending over the tall leader, and hacking him with their knives. The sight was sickening! I pulled the covering off the skylight, and opened it, and then the Don and the three other butchers came rushing up, brandishing their knives. Baker was eyeing them contemptuously with folded arms, but with the revolver in his hand. "They are byrnes!" said he to me. "And having now tasted blood, look out!" The sailors pulled up on deck, and the tall man and the tall bandit up the deck, and then the living one wrapped up in a thick blanket and almost smothered. Then the Don and two of the sailors took the sloop's boat, and pulled over to her. Baker told me now, that when the first man got down in the cabin a blanket was thrown over his head and his eyes wholly smothered when the tall man came

down he immediately recognized Alonso, and pulling out his ever ready knife, like a flash of lightning sent it whirling, aiming through Alonso's heart; and when trying to get back to the deck Baker struck him on the head and stunned him, when the villains threw themselves on his body and finished him. In a short time the Don returned with a long face and nothing, stern, even look and cranny, but found nothing on board to indicate the place where the treasure was concealed. The dead bandit was first a few gold pieces and some silver. The two living ones were now unconsciously deprived of their clothing, but they had nothing to speak of the fore and male throat balliards and placed round their necks; they were now asked again if they would tell where the treasure was, but they still remained dumb. The Don was fuming at the month. He gave the order to hold away, when I interfered and stopped it. He looked at me as if he wanted to kill me; but I did not quail as I saw that Baker had him covered with his revolver. "If you kill these men," said I, "how will you ever get possession of the treasure? I came here to find it; and I will find it; we have done killing enough now, and no more is needed. Offer these men their lives and their liberty, and they will divulge the hiding place." It was wonderful to see how he calmed down when I spoke; he knew that I was right; he made the sailors take the cover off the men's necks, and went up and talked to them. Gradually their dark faces cleared and they began to answer him. I saw that he had gained the day, and I was truly thankful to see it. Looking over to me with a different expression on his countenance than had lately been on it, and he said, "You are my friend, I can thank you for all I have done, and thank the good God! but it is too late today to go there. We will now bury the dead, and then the good God! The two dead bodies were sewed up in sacks, and brought on shore and buried. Baker and I kept watch and watch over the two prisoners during the night; and next morning at daylight the Don and the three sailors started away from the schooner in the long-boat, taking one of the prisoners with them. The prisoner remaining on board told us that it was buried out far from where they had hid it before; the fourth robber had been killed in trying to escape from them to tell them. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon we saw the shore party coming down the beach. Every one of the men was heavily laden with their burdens being put in the boat it was soon alongside. How carefully everything was passed up on deck and taken off. The Don now, with his own hands, cut the prisoners' lashings, and told them to get in the sloop's boat and go on board and get underweigh at once. In an hour's time the sloop was beyond the point, out of view, and we saw her no more. The sailors were set to fill the cabin with the treasure, the treasures down into the cabin and opened them out. What a collection of precious things! Crowns, stars and crosses of gold and diamonds; stately wrought vessels of gold, studded with pearls; a whole dress made of pearls sewn together. But the most precious of all was a cask of gold, incrustated with diamonds. This the Don would not let us touch or allow it to be opened; he treated it with great reverence, kissing himself every time he touched it. He said it contained great treasure. Both I and Baker were transfixed with wonder, and at what he later dispassionately called the "loot." He looked at me and I looked at him, each reading the other's thoughts. "Honest Injun!" said I; "honest Injun," replied Baker, with a sigh, and that was the last of any dishonourable thoughts we way have entertained. The treasures were carefully put into one of the boxes on board, and the Don gave me a place of his own on a sort of altar, where the sailors were allowed to have a sight of it and offer up their prayers. We got underweigh that night for Gaam, where Don Ignazio expected to find a larger vessel on which he could tranship the treasure. We were now very careful in our sailing, and arrived there after a pleasant passage on the 8th of August, and to the Don's great joy found the Spanish gun-vessel *Admirante* lying at anchor. The treasure was taken on board with great secrecy, and as our voyage was now virtually at an end, both I and Baker followed the Don on board, and went in her to Manila as passengers. The schooner was put under the charge of one of the sailors to follow us at leisure. We were treated like princes on the passage, and also after our arrival at Manila. I had the honour of a special introduction to a certain high and holy man, who gave me his blessing when I left. The Don fulfilled his promise like a gentleman; gave me a cheque for 15,000 dollars, and 500 dollars in gold. Baker received a cheque for 10,000 dollars and 250 in gold. After bidding Don Ignazio farewell, we took the first steamer for Hongkong, where we separated. Baker made good use of his money, because I saw him only a few years ago, master of a large ship, his own. I am sorry to say that I made ducks and drakes of mine, and I am now but very little better off for any quest of the "Holy Grail."

FOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is a most wonderful food for the Consumptive. It not only gives strength and increases the flesh, but heals the irritation of the throat and lungs. It is very palatable; children take it like milk, and in all wasting diseases, both for adults and children it is a valuable food and medicine. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), Agents in Hongkong and China.—(Adv.)

Intimations.

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Co-day's Advertisements.

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

INCORPORATED 1890.

NOTICE.

THE 15th ANNUAL MEETING for the opening of the rooms of this Institution will be held at No. 10, Praya Central, THIS EVENING, the 8th instant, at 8 o'clock, when the Committee will be pleased to see the attendance of members and their friends. The chair will be taken by the President, D. GILLIS, Esq.

By order of the Committee, W. H. WALKER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1891.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"NINGPO."

Captain R. Rohrer, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 8th January, 1891.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1891.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORLEN."

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th January 1891.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO."

Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1891.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the City Hall, on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, 10th to Monday, 26th January, 1891 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1891.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of confirming the following resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the City Hall on Thursday, the 8th January instant, viz:—

"That in pursuance of the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Ordinance, 1860, the provisions of the Company's existing Memorandum of Association with respect to the objects of the Company be altered by eliminating from the 2nd and 3rd lines of the 3rd clause of the said Memorandum of Association the words 'the colony of Hongkong, and its Dependencies (but not elsewhere)' and by substituting therefor the words 'in any part of the world.'"

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January 1891.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Ordinary Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the City Hall, on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1891, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from Monday, the 26th January, 1891, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January 1891.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourth Ordinary Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5, Stanley Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1891, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 30th November last.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, E. W. MAILLAND, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1891.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th September has been declared at the rate of 6% per annum. Coupons attached to Gold Share Warrants may be cashed, and dividends on Silver Share Warrants issued locally will be paid, on and after 15th January at the Hongkong Branch Office.

By Order of the Board of Directors, E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1891.

Co-day's Advertisements.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

"PARA-NANG."

Captain W. H. Watson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1891.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(Subject to Alteration).

BATAVIA..... SUNDAY, Jan. 25th.

THE Steamship

For Sale

[illegible]

His lordship presided a few weeks ago at a demonstration held at Bolton, Lancashire, against betting and gambling, and took upon himself to assume the *role* of St. Francis. He laid it down as an unanswerable proposition that a gambler's motive was simply covetousness; a desire to win was not wrong in itself—it was the motive of all action—and to desire a thing rightly was not only justifiable, but beneficial. "But," continued his lordship, "covetousness was wrong at the beginning, because it was a desire placed upon an improper object." The worthy Bishop evidently meant to convey something weighty to the Lancashire lads who comprised his audience, and we venture to think that the definition of gambling just quoted was so heavy and so curiously involved as to be beyond the comprehension of any ordinary intellect. We frankly admit our inability to grapple with this

THE in-uxuration at the port of Hoihow of the Chinese coolie traffic to Sumatra is another instance of the dogged persistency with which the Dutch planters of that island have, against strenuous opposition and manifold difficulties, followed up their unsuccessful attempt a few years ago to make Hongkong the central market for supplying their tobacco estates with cheap labour. Our Hoihow correspondent in a recent letter states that the German steamship *Doris* had left for Dell on December 12th with a freight of what he terms "emigrants;" and he further intimates that this is the pioneer of a projected line of steamers for the regular conveyance of coolies between the Island of Hainan and the Dutch plantations in the Straits. We have known for some months back that attempts were being made to introduce the Sumatra coolie trade into the southern districts of Kwangtung and Kwangs, with either Pakhoi or Hoihow as headquarters, and have watched with considerable interest the progress made in an experiment that, if permanently successful, cannot but greatly enhance the commercial prospects of these hitherto much neglected treaty ports. It is not without an immensity of trouble that any reliable information can be procured regarding Chinese coolie emigration, wherever it is carried on as a regular business; and the bad name the traffic has generally obtained among those not immediately engaged in it, must be attributed in a great measure to the suspicious manner in which the arrangements have usually been conducted. It has been argued with some reason that if this extensive emigration to the Dutch settlements in the south is fair and above board and in all respects legitimate and legal, that there ought to be no necessity for any mystery in collecting and shipping the coolies, nor for the planters' or their agents in China refusing to strictly adhere to the regulations promulgated by the Chinese Government and the Treaty Powers and give the necessary guarantees that the emigrants will have their rights as free laborers as well as their persons protected from tyranny and outrage of every kind. The so-called, stringent emigration laws of this colony, which self-interested planters and the numerous army of outsiders financially mixed up in the business say are so troublesome as to be practically prohibitive, will scarcely bear this character when impartially considered. The Hongkong Government has, so far as we can ascertain, no objections to this port being made a convenient centre for any reasonable scheme of emigration that has the approval of the Chinese authorities and is in harmony with our own laws and usages and would willingly foster any legitimate enterprise that would be likely to add to our commercial prosperity and at the same time improve the prospects of China's teeming millions by aiding the emigration of her surplus population to other lands where their labours would be appreciated to a far greater extent and be better remunerated than is the case in their own country. But a ban is sake and very properly placed on anything in the shape of slave dealing, and that there has been ample cause in the past for legal restrictions to combat this infamous trade is only too well known. These greatly abused regulations in Hongkong, of which so much has been heard in connection with locally owned estates in British North Borneo, as well as in the traffic to the Straits Settlements and the Dutch colonies, are troublesome only when the law is

THE remarks made by Mr. DAVID GILLIES, 'Chairman' of the Board of Directors of the Hongkong Brick and Cement Company, Limited, at the fourth general meeting of shareholders held on the 29th ulto., are a model of candour and business-like precision. Unlike some of our local directors of public companies—whose notions of duty are to gloss over shortcomings in management and working details, throw dust in the eyes of shareholders and the rank and file of the share market, and generally give as little useful or reliable information, as possible—Mr. GILLIES evidently considers that shareholders are entitled to be made fully acquainted with their own affairs and to be told the truth in plain language, an excellent example which could be generally followed with advantage. The history of limited liability companies in this colony during the past two or three years, contains a formidable number of amudged pages that, if the whole truth were known, would place several of our prominent citizens disagreeably close to that boundary line which marks the difference between company promoting and directing as a legitimate undertaking and as an infringement of the criminal law, and amongst those are more than one prominent director who made good use of their opportunities at the expense of an easily blinded crowd of infatuated fatalists. In fact we have had the South Sea Bubble modernised and played over again on a small scale, in about a dozen more or less sham-pickered speculations, that can easily be picked out in our daily list of share quotations, and if we are unable to particularise, any professional company promoter or guinea-pig director with the genius of Law of Lauriston, it would not be difficult to name half a dozen, and that number could materially be added to; who have displayed even more unscrupulousness than the daring schemer who, with all his shortcomings, rendered the world an immense service as the father of modern banking. That a day of reckoning will come for the schemers who have caused so much ruin and distress among all classes in the Far East is sure enough, and in some directions the toll is already gradually but surely closing in; on *aham el dorado* that were conceived and given birth to with the primary object of securing for the parent at all hazards, a vested right in other people's money. It is in view of these

[illegible]

DR. CARR promptly assent to Dr. Carr's. This is a
 the suggestion that the animal was killed for some
 uncommensurate almost as much, if not did not
 the procreation of the *entallorhynchus*
entallorhynchus. Laurence; Storr, the parson
 philosopher too, gave the subject much attention
 of could never settle, even to his own
 satisfaction whether it was from pain or
 the sorrow or anger, that the donkey brayed.
 in these are Ales and nates, and he whose
 was reported in the *China Mail*
 and "been" interesting. In the
 the capture of the prisoner, Tsang, Li, the
 Governor, Dr. Carr, is the latest subject
 which this article of the *Small Bray*, but
 rather to protest against, as in consequence
 of his Excellency's action, no one—not even
 Noddy, himself, can say. He tried each
 of them, but as usual made a dismal failure of

was mentioned at a recent meeting of the "Women's Christian Temperance Union" that wine was used for sacramental purposes was "absolutely ridiculous and the devil in solution, in fact." A Mrs. Fullwood told a story of how, by some means, the fermented wine was recently forgotten at a suburban church until too late. "The minister, his difficulty appealed to one of his members, a white, ribbioned, and said, 'I suppose I must not use port wine?' 'Certainly not,' she replied. 'They tried to make a drop of raisin juice, but were unsuccessful, and as a last resort, a gentleman got a tin of raspberry jam, poured it in, and, saying, 'over it,' strained it, and produced a delicious drink, which was used in the sacrament that night.' You can see why raspberry jam for twenty cents a tin at any grocery store and hot water is cheap enough; but what a revolting, prosaic religion must that be to the imagination of those followers—generally women, by the way—who do not so much as understand, by the same token—does not soar above the unadorned, sugar- and turpentine-laced, as those who, 'saying, 'over it,' by saying 'certainly not,' to the hippopotamus, and in which a gentleman, straining raspberry jam to order to apply something which is venerated by millions, a blasphemy, straining the human hump into veneration. No one can do that as you do, and of religion it is to ask, 'even they don't believe so much in themselves.'

CORRESPONDENCE.

It is not necessary to endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

THE "NAMO" PIRACY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—As one who has a considerable acquaintance with Amoy coasting skippers I feel inclined to doubt the accuracy of the statement made by "Justice" in your issue of the 20th whereby he attributes a great deal of "gas" to a well-known coasting skipper.
I can hardly credit that a sailor would have given utterance to the bombastic therein alluded to, for it sounds more like the frothy effusion of a dyspeptic barber, or the Christmas after-dinner prattle of a woman's tailor than the remarks a sailor would be likely to use in reference to the shocking affair it is questioned.
Yours, etc.

DOUBTER.

Amoy, December 31st, 1890.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
DEAR SIR,—I have received for the funds of the Alice Memorial Hospital—
\$500 from the Chinese Pork Guild, and
\$100 from Venancio Gutierrez, Esq., as a "jubilee souvenir."
Yours faithfully,
E. W. MAITLAND,
Hon. Treasurer,
Alice Memorial Hospital.
Hongkong, January 3rd, 1891.

A PERMANENT JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—The comparative inaccessibility of the suggestions which I understand are at present before the Committee must be my excuse for placing before them and the public, the views of a non-exalted member of the Community.

The first suggestion is that of a road round the island. By a means of having the road and that, as soon as possible, and since the Jubilee has called forth so strong an opinion of its desirability, certainly name it the Jubilee Road. But surely we may confidently leave so departmental a matter to the care of the Surveyor General and the Executive Council.

The second is that the valuable site now being rapidly reclaimed in front of the Cricket Ground and the City Hall should be laid out as a Public Garden. Seeing that the value of this land is estimated at some \$100,000 and that it would tend to intensify the evil of the "divided city," we may well pause before committing ourselves to such an ill-advised piece of extravagance.

The third is that of a Public Library and Reading Room. But we have the City Library. It only rests with the public spirited City Hall Committee to improve existing arrangements by putting in electric light, and opening the fast closed shutters on dull days, to make the present rooms sufficiently commodious to attract many generous donors of modern books and magazines and many more gratified readers.

The fourth is the erection of a school for technical education. This is brought forward by a most liberal-minded and liberal-hearted resident and would be worthy every consideration were it not that probably it should form part of the fifth suggestion, that a building, and being known as the Hongkong Public School, should be erected at the Peak. So far it is only proposed to care for English speaking boys, but it may be deemed advisable to make provision for girls also. The idea of a school at the Peak is startling at first, but its feasibility is soon admitted, and once admitted its desirability grows upon a citizen until it resolves itself into a necessity. It is but a very little in advance indeed of present absolute requirements. There are already some 120 houses at the Peak, many of them offering cheap rents, but these advantages are weighed by paternalists against the expense of sending boys down by the tram to school. Of course there will always be some European families living below from necessity or choice, and to meet their case doubtless the Tramway Company would see it would be to their own and the public interest to issue pupils some passes at a nominal rate. Two years ago there were over sixty boys to the Public School, to-day there are under forty, but one has only to frequent the benches of the amusements and amusements below to realize the very large number of European children who will need to be educationally provided for in the near future, while if we are to look forward ten or twenty years it would be only prudent to provide accommodation for, say two hundred at least. I am aware that in theory education for all is provided at the Victoria College, but in practice—Is there one single member of our Jubilee Committee who would care to send his boys there? The experienced father has certainly been tried by a most respected official with results much to his regret, not to say disgust. I am as desirous of the Chinese, there are many whom I respect and admire, but they themselves would be the first to admit that the influence upon an English lad among a class of some sixty Chinese youths would be distinctly demoralizing. Altogether there is everything to be said in favor of the scheme, this bequest to our children is so beneficial a memorial of our Jubilee that I am not content with simply endorsing its merits, but would make it a necessary sequence of my "Sixth suggestion—the formation of a School Board for Hongkong. Let us mark the attainment of our centennial milestone by asserting the privilege of political manhood, the right of self-government, and taking another firm step forward in the direction of enfranchisement. We have our Sanitary Board, now we follow with our School Board, the municipality will come by and by. There will be plenty of work for it to do. This should be an act of justice to the immediate erection of a School for European out of Government funds. This would indeed be but an act of reparation since for many years past the English speaking community have borne a most inequitable proportion of the cost of education, the parents in heavy fees, the leading citizens in generous donations and subscriptions. It is the duty of a civilized Government to care for the education of its citizens at home; they do so thoroughly, though without founders there release them of responsibility so far as the higher grade Grammar Schools and Institutes are concerned. What do we find here? The vast educational purposes in Hongkong are met down at \$71,000—almost entirely for the benefit for all. The Hongkong Public School, the Chinese school, receives out of this only some \$180 under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme; say one quarter of one per cent, or about half ten-thousandths part of the \$71,000,000 expenditure. Is this reasonable? It is creditable? I feel sure that it need only be known to be instantly and vigorously removed. It must never be said that the year of our Jubilee was the year of our shame, marked by the "slighting" of the Hongkong Public School. It is understood that the voluntary funds are so nearly exhausted that the Committee have felt compelled to "give notice" to both the first and assistant master. They must not go, but are admirably adapted for their position. The New School must be built and must

be liberally endowed by the Government as an act of reparation, as consequence money. For thirty years the English speaking citizens have borne, practically, the whole burden of the education of the colony's true sons. Taking the Victoria College as the Government idea of what is equitable, we find that allons should contribute about a third of the current expenses while a magnificent building costing, with delay, extravagance and mismanagement, probably half-a-million dollars is provided. Say that the expenses of the Hongkong Public School are \$65,000 per annum, or in thirty years \$1,950,000, two thirds of which, \$1,300,000, should have been provided by the Government. It cannot now, however, be refunded to the over taxed parents or the generous donors of temporary endowments, but it must be held by the Government in trust for the school, the interest only being paid in perpetuity, say at 5 per cent, e.g. \$50,000 per annum. This would enable the Committee to reduce the fees from \$60 and \$48 a year to say \$24, about the equivalent of the 24 required at Dulwich College, a good school house and a fair endowment be provided and Hongkong would soon assert itself as the educational centre of the Far East. But it may be asked what are the grounds on which the Government should perform such acts of justice and reparation? Well, there may be a few of us whose fingers are itching to dive deeper into our pockets, but in view of the recent financial depression it would be well to defer expectation of all round open handedness until the Jubilee of the Colonization, when we can invite our Celestial fellow citizens to join with us in some substantial memorial of our mutually improving intercourse. I would suggest that moderate subscriptions be solicited for providing a gymnasium for the boys, while those with rich and large hearts and purses might endow special prizes or scholarships, for the encouragement of say drawing, handicraft, music, languages, divinity, mathematics, science, &c.

Submitting these crude ideas as the proposals from which the perfect scheme may be evolved.

I am, Sir,
Your fellow creature,
AN ENGLISH RESIDENT.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1891.

PERMANENT JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the long effusion on this subject which you favoured with space in your columns last night, permit me to suggest to your readers that they need not worry themselves about the maintenance of the Public School. The colony is overdone with scholastic establishments and were it not, the education of the youth of Hongkong being under the supervision of an important department, the subject dilated upon by "An English Resident" would be dealt with by those who are paid to see to such matters. There are other and more important matters, I should say, which we may reasonably expect the Jubilee General Committee to bring before the public in due course. If their proposals are disastatful then will be the time, not the present, for a rush upon the columns of the public press.

Yours, etc.
VERDANT GREEN.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1891.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

JAY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shiping and large Orders.
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., Esq., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 10th Dec. 1890.

TOURISTS.

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.
DEAKIN BROS. & Co., Ltd., 16 Bond, Yokohama, next door to Farnsley's Photograph Studio.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS.

(REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Boars, Floors, Windows, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Cans, Pots, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber and underground. It not only excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks. While ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 8 cents per lb.
For further particulars apply to
SCHEELE & Co., Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890.

Dr. Knorr's

ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 16 to 35 grains every 4 hours.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. To be had from every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the Chinese Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1890.

For Sale.

INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

No. 11, Praya Central,

(Opposite Padder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

for

RAHTEN'S

GENUINE

COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

Illustration of a ship's hull.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S

SAPOLIO

OR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

MAX HAASEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.

CONSERVED MEATS.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmer.

SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE LUMBER.

FRANKFURT STOCKBREEDER, ENGINEERS and BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY and TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1890.

FOR SALE.

THE Steam Launch "E L K"

Principal Dimensions are 36 feet.

Breadth 7 " "

Depth 7 " "

The Launch has just undergone a complete overhaul.

The bottom is coppered and new decks laid.

The Engines and Boiler have been put in first class order the cabin refitted and a new awning supplied.

Apply to CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1890.

NOW READY.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING, 1890.

A Full Descriptive Report, in pamphlet form.

Orders may be sent to the following Agents—

Mr. W. Brewer,

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.

or to

The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office, Padder's Hill.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1890.

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONNE'S SHERRY, PORT, IRROY'S

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, MACHINERY,

GAS ENGINES, SINGERS, SEWING MACHINES, SCALLOP RAINCOATS, VARNISH, BICYCLES, and TRICYCLES.

SODA WATER MACHINERY, JAY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS, BICYCLE

WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1890.

JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.

THE New Stern-Winder and Enamelled Dial

SERIES I.—For Gentlemen, or large size.

SERIES II.—For Ladies, or small size.

Winds in less than a dozen turns.

Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with all the latest improvements.

A perfect and unrivalled timekeeper; reliable, durable and accurate, and also

SERIES E.—The "Good old favorite." The best form of the original Waterbury; offered at the reduced price of \$8.70 each.

Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied by remittance for cost.

THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHIA, Sole Agents in Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao.

No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong 20th February, 1890.

FOR SALE.

THE Schooner "MONTIARA"

Length 75 feet

Beam 18 " "

Depth 18 " "

Registered tonnage 175 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the Montisara has been increased to about 220 tons, dead weight.)

The Montisara was built in Singapore, and is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-wood frames. She has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, fastened throughout with inch galvanised spikes, and newly re-coppered. She is extra-ripped with the best canvas sails. Draft of water 7 feet.

For further particulars apply to R. FRASER SMITH, 6 Padder's Hill.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1890.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have to-day established a BRANCH of our Firm at Hongkong, "Connaught House," Nos. 4 and 5.
Mr. HERMANN MEYERINK has been authorized to sign the name of our Firm at Hongkong by procuration.

WM. MEYERINK & Co.
Shanghai 1st January, 1891.

NOTICE.

MR. PETER KARBURG retired from our Firm on 31st December, 1890.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr. CARL WILHELM ROST in our Firm ceased on the 20th September, 1900.
Mr. CARL AUGUST ERNST MAX FRIEDRICH has been authorized to sign our Firm by procuration from this date.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hankow, 1st January, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr. ERNEST DEACON in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1890.
DEACON & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1891.

NOTICE.

MR. ERNST RICHARD FUHRMANN has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. NISSIM DAVID EZEKIEL in our Firm ceased on the 23rd December, 1890.
EZEKIEL & JOSEPH.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1890.

WITH reference to the above the Undersigned will carry on the business under the style of JOSEPH & LEVY and liquidate all outstanding accounts of the above Firm.
F. H. JOSEPH, S. P. LEVY.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1890.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day handed over charge of the Head Office of this Bank to Mr. F. DE BOVIS.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

Insurances.

THE STANDARD A SCOTCH LIFE OFFICE OF 54 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Standard has a long record of good business to refer to. Its Funds, annually increasing amount to £7,000,000. The Premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 1st July, 1890.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1890.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, \$333,333-33.

EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$318,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LO YU MOO, Esq., LOO TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 20th December, 1890.

Commercial.

THE WEEK'S SHARE BUSINESS.

Hongkong, January 3rd.

Things on the Biallo have been decidedly quiet since our last report and very little business has been done. Stocks have, however, remained almost stationary, excepting in one or two cases when they have eased down a point or two. A small business has been done in Banks at 250 per cent premium for cash, and at 25 per cent for the January settlement. There are sellers at these rates. In New Issue a few sales have been effected at 825 per share, and they are now in demand at that rate.

Hongkong Fires are still sought after at 245 for cash and at 350 for the 25th of March. Chinas have been done at 838 for cash. Nothing has been done in Marines excepting in Cantons when some of this Company's scrip changed hands at 8120. The others remain steady.

In Sugars a fair amount of business has been done—Chinas at 177 for March and 178 for April, but shares are now obtainable a point lower for each of the above settlements. Luzons have brightened slightly and a few transactions have been put through at 101 for the current settlement and at 103 for that of March.

Scrip representing the treasure that lies buried in the Funjom mine is now being "carted" around for sale as waste paper, but there does not appear to be much demand for it even for that purpose, while Raubs, out of sympathy, also lie dark for the time being.

Balmorals, on the other hand, are coming into favor and have been done at 123 for cash. Imuris were put through in quantities at 14 and are now in demand at 147 (cash). Charbonnages are stronger and have been done at 515 for cash and at 565 and 575 for March. Nothing worthy of note has been done in other stocks.

Appended is a list of the latest quotations.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 260 per cent—premium, buyers.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue—\$205 per share, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—263 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—265 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tis. 340 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share, buyers.

Yantai Insurance Association—Tis. 70 per share, buyers.

Oi Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$345 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$88 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$85 per cent premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$36 per share, buyers.